Representative 'Otis 'Has Scheme for It.

He Desires the United States Shall Have Fu!l Control of That Project -His Bill Includes a Department of Transportation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6 .- Mr. Otis, of Kansas, offered in the house a bill creat. ing a department of transportation and providing for the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal. The department is to have general supervision of carrying the trade of the entire country and to exercise all powers of the interstate commerce commission, which is abolished. On his appointment the secretary of transportation is to name a commission of three persons, one from the Atlantic slepe, one from the Mississippi valley and one from the Pacific slope, to be known as the Nicaragua canal commission, whose duty is made to proceed to Central America and to inspect the work performed by the Maritime Canal company and report what treaties etc., are necessary, to give the United States full control of that waterway.

The Chic and Choc Lobby. Washington, D. C., January 7 .- The pres ident sent to congress the treaty with the Pawnee Indians, and also the treaty with the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, made by the Cherokee commission. The treaties were accompanied with bills prepared by Secretary Noble, in compliance with terms of the treaties which were approved by the

president. This places all the treaties for lands in the Indian and Oklahoma territories made by the commission before congress, with bills covering the same. Delegate Harvey has now all the material before him for constructing an omnibus bill to cover all treaties made by the commission, excepting the strip treaty. He hopes to be able in a few days to complete the ominbus bill, and get at started through the legislative mill.

The terms in the treaties to be included in the one bill are such as to make it possible to make a bill of this sort. He proposes to frame the bill in such a way that none of the money called for will come out of the treasury, but the Indians will get their money as soon as it is received at land offices from the settlers who locate on the land.

This easy tinancial feature is made a part of the bill in order to avoid the open opposition of the Holman class of statesmen. omnibus plan calls for a radical change in some of the treaties. The treaty with the Kansas Comanches and Apaches provided for the payment of \$2,000,000 in all for their Of this amount \$200,000 to be paid four months after the treaty is ratified, \$200,000 to be paid in one year, \$100,000 to be paid within two years and the remaining \$1,500,000 to be placed in the treasury at 5 per cent to the credit of the Indians.

The obstruction to the scheme that is feared is that the "Chic and Choc" lobby may succeed in getting a \$4,007,000 rider on the bill, to be applied "where it will do the

Two Cases Sett ed. The supreme court of Kansas handed down its decision in two of the contest cases; setting a later hour for hearing the facts in the Resenthal case and in the Coffey county

In the Jackson county case, in which Ed Shellabarger, the populist can lidate, wanted his sent because the last legislative apportionment did not include the city of Holton in the district, the court held that the city of Holton rightfully belonged in that district omitte error, and that the citizens of Holton, who are not in any other legislative district, should not be disfranchised, decided the case against the populists.

In the Republic county case in which the populist candidata, J. W. Wilds, asked for the seat for which J. M. Foster holes the certificate, on the grounds that a part of the tickets were misnumbered and that those tickets upon which the number of the district was given as the 73d, instead of 61st, shou d not have been counted. The court said that the boun laries of Republic county and the 61st district are the same and that under the old apportionment a part of the county was in the 73d de rict. The misnumbering of the tickets was evidently a clerical error and as the people who used the misnumbered tickets intended to vote for the candidates whose names were on the ticket they should not be disfranchised on account of a cleri-

Pullman Denied Monopoly.

TOPEKA, January 7 .- The clerk of the United States circuit court has received Judge Riner's opinion in the case of the Pullman Palace Car company vs. the M. K. & T. Railway company. It denies the Pullman company the injunction asked for to prevent the railroad from using Wagner cars. The order which accompanies the decision further dissolves the restraining or-der which was granted for the same pur-

This decision leaves the case as it was be fore the in unction was asked for, and the "Katy's" contract with the Pullman company is at an end. The railroad, it is said will begin at once the use of Wagner cars. and it is probable that other western roads will follow suit as soon as their present con-tracts run out. The decision is of great importance, for it displaces, for the present time, Pullman cars on western roads.

Judge Riner is at his home in Cheyenne. and sent the decision from there. The opin

ion covers fifteen typewritten pages.

Disease Germs In Money. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6 .- Representative Outhwaite has introduced a bill in the house directing the secretary of the treasury to make the necessary regulations to secure a frequent and speedy redemption of all p per currency and all national bank notes which become soiled, impure, unclean and otherwise unfit for use, when presented in sums of not less than \$100 and for the preparation and issue of new United States paper currency in place of such as shall have been redeemed. Mr. Outhwaite says there is an apprehension that old bills are producers of disease, and that greenbacks and bank notes contain germs of disease to an rusual degree, and the bill is intended as pecially to aid in warding off the cholers scourge expected next summer. An investi-gation into the subject has recently been

Hogs Still Advancing. KANSAS CITY, KAN., January 7. - At the pres ent rate of advancing, prices of hogs will soon be so high that the products of the fat animals will be luxuries, purchasa le only by the man with a plethoric pursa. Figs are now higher than they have been before in nine years, and if all the stories are true which have been told of the shortage of supplies in the country, it will not be long be-fore a fat hog will be worth as much as an average cow. Hogs have sold at the stock yards at \$5.80 per hundred pounds. It seems to be within the bounds of possibility that they will get to the high prices reached in 1882. In that year they sold at from \$5 to \$8.80 per hundred pounds for six months in

made by prominent bacterio ogists.

Nor Their Successors, Topeka, January 7 .- In deciding the Ros enthal contest case from Baskell county the decision of the supreme court said: canvassing board having once counted the votes and declared the result according to law has no power or authority to make a re-count. When this duty is once fully per-formed it is performed once and forever,

and can not be repeated. To suppose that it could be renewed, that the canvass of one day could be repeated the next and countercertificates be issued to different contestants, as new light or influence was brought to bear upon the minds of the canvassers, would render their whole proceedings uncer-

tain and farcical." The court is conclusion said: "That after the board of state canvassers had adjourned without day, their power and the power of their successors in the premises is at an end, and neither can the late board of canvassers or their successors at any time reassemble to canvass or recount the returns of the late November election. As the board and its successors have no power to reassemble to count or canvass the returns of the November election, no court, whether it be supreme or district, can compel them to reassemble or give them any power to recanvass any

Carlisle in the Treasury. St. Louis, January 7 .- Henry Watterson, the Kentucky editor, in speaking of the attitude of Carlisle toward the Cleveland administration, said: "You can state it as my belief that Carlisle will accept the portfolio of the treasury. I am, perhaps, in as close touch with the senator as any one, and I am confident he is bound to yield to the tremenious pressure upon him. If Carlisle administers the treasury, as the country has reason to expect he will," continued Mr. Watterson, 'no power on earth could keep him out of the presidency, if he wants it. harmonize any diverged views of his can party as can no other man, and will give a gleater measure of satisfaction to the delicate and sensitive business elements and interests of the nation."

Moonshiners' War. Johnson City, Tenn., January 7.—Tuesday night a mob of 500 masked men entered the jail at Bakersville, N. C., which is twentyeight miles from a telegraph office, and took Calvin Snipes, who had murdered isaac Osporne, a prominent citizen of Mitchell county, to a dense forest about half a mile away

and lynched him. Eleven of the sheriff's posse were killed in their efforts to defend the prisoner, while twenty-nine of the mob were killed and thirty wounded. Among the dead and rounded were some of the most prominent

men in the county.

The latest from Bakersville is by courier, who states that the opposing forces are still on the ground.

The Tax on Beer. CHICAGO, January 7.-A private dispatch from Washington says that a measure has been prepared and will be introduced at ncreasing the tax on beer from 921/4 cents to \$1 per barrel containing forty gal-

Prominent brewers who were seen say that steps will at ones be taken to call a national convention of the trade to head off the propsed legislation. To many of the large breweries the increased tax would mean an additional expenditure of \$1,500 per week, while, at the same time, the saloon trade is not in a position to stand any increase in the price.

War on the Combination.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7 .- A special committee of the drug exchange is in session for the purpose of considering plans for inau-gurating the fight upon the alcohol trust, and to take steps to call the attention of congress to its arbitrary methods.

The price of alcohol has advanced nearly double since the first of September, although there has been no market advance in the price of corn. The usual six months rebate has also been abolished by the trust and in consequence the drug exchange, which is one of the strongest organizations of the kind in the country, have decided to wage war upon the combination.

The Germany Strike. Berlin, January 6.—This has been a day of deep anxiety in the Saar district, where the striking miners and their anarchist lenders have made desperate attempts to save their cause by spreading terror and threst-ening open conflict. Reports are to the effect that despite the bombast of the leaders and 'he apparent responsiveness of the men. the strike is weavening. The miners are suffering keenly from the severity of the Many of the men are armed and have been firing recklessly in the neighborhood of the pits, where men are sti'l working, and the officers are in constant danger of being killed.

Robert Lincoln to Resign. CHICAGO, January 7 .- It is understood that the resignation of minister to England, Robert T. Lincoln, will be one of the first to be placed at the disposal of President veland after the inauguration.

It developed that during his recent vaca-tion in this country the son of old Abe made arrangements to resume his law practice by the opening of the world's fair, and it is stated by friends that he expects a democrat in his place so as to enable him to get back in America by the end of April. This back in America by the end of April. will probably be the first diplomatic plum at the disposal of the president,

Young Men This Yea.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 6.- A surprising proportion of young men appeared among the democratic members of the assembly at their caucus. Of the seventy-four present in the assembly chamber, a quarter of them we e under 30 years old and over half were under 40. Only five were bald and not a dez n were gray haired. It was a notable contrast to the republican caucus at which a majori.y of the members were middle aged and a third were gray.

A Leaky Gas Jet. TROY, N.Y., January 7 .- An explosion of illuminating gas wrecked the four story building at the corner of Ferry and Third streets, and a man named Eitz was burned and injured. His wife received severe burds, as did also Mrs. M. D. Dickinson. T e Third street wall was blown across thoroughfare and the loss, a total one, will reach several thous and dollars. The cau e of the explosion was a large leak in the gas jet.

Depositors First. TOPEKA, KAN., January 7 .- A decision in the United States Savings bank cases has been reached by Judge Guthrie. There were forty-nine of the cases brought by eastern stockholders of the bank, who advanced money to set it on its feet a second time. sto kho ders claimed that they are on an equal footing with the other creditors. Judge Guthrie decided that depositors had a prior claim to the assets.

In Colorado.

DENVER, January 6.-The republicans have organized the house and in all probability will centrol the senate. It has been the hope of the democratic populist fusion faccombin tion control both branches of the ninth geronal assembly, but descite their efforts the republicans have the house by a vote of 33 to 32, after a bitter fight lasting an hour.

Lost no Time in Four Years. Washington, D. C., January 7.-In view of the statement published that Pre-ident Harrison's nealth was failing and he was likely to break down before his term of expired, Posimaster General Wans maker was questioned as to the fa ts. He said the president was in perfect health and not in four years has he been away from his desk a single day from personal sickness.

Continues to Improva. WASHINGTON. D. C., January 7 .- Martina Harrison continues to improve, but the White house is still ourrantined. When he quarantine is removed, it is probable President Harrison will take a few days' recres-

EXTRA SESSION?

The Question All Are Asking Without Answers.

The Consultation Between Cleveland and Crisp is Said to Have Resulted in Leaving it to Turn on Condition of Finances,

Washington, D. C., January 4-The recent conference between the president-elect and Speaker Crisp was expected to result in some authorized announcement on the subject of an extra session. While these anticipations have not been realized, it is reported that no final decision will be made on the question of an extra session of congress until February, by which time the cabinet of President-elect Cleveland will probably have been selected, and that the probabilities are decidedly against an extra session before next fall. Mr. Cleveland, it is stated, has said to democratic leaders in congress that he will call congress together in special session. He also told them, it is reported, that it would not be convened before autumn unless the financial situation and the condition of the treasury should make it absointely imperative that congress should meet in the spring to provide the government with the necessary amount of revenue to meet its expenses. He wished to avoid the necessity of an early extraordinary session. A conclusion that there will be an actual deficit in the treasury unless additional revenue is raised might induce Mr. Cleveland it is thought, to alter his views with regard to an extra session in the spring, but no

such a result is now foreseen.

By the end of this month the sub-committee's investigation will either be concluded or far enough in progress to permit the democratic members to acquaint Mr. Cleveland with the situation and their conclusion

other consideration that will bring about

as to the future. The proposition to increase the whisky tax would be an easy method of raising the ad-ditional money and Mr. Springer and his associates will take it under advisement if the result of their investigation discloses a

Superintendent Winans' Recom-

mendations. The law of Kansas makes it the duty of the state superintendent of public instruction to give in the biennial report "plans for the management and improvement of common schools." Following are the recommendations offered by Superintendent

First-State aid to the amount of \$50 annually should be given to each county holding a normal institute of at least four weeks regardless of the number enrolled. County aid should be made compulsory, instead of being optional, as it now is. Second-The state board of education

should have its membership enlarged so as to include representatives of our city schools and country schools. Third-The permanent school fund should

reimbursed in the sum of \$115,900 by legislative appropriation, and certain bonds now held by the state treasurer should be cancelled and destroyed. Fourth-Section 1, chapter 220, laws of

1889, ought to be so amended as to provide for the annual school meeting, in cities of the third class, at an earlier date than the last Thursday in July. In these cities from it would be better for the schools, and the teachers could be employed at an earlier date than is possible as the law now stands. Such a change in the law is now asked for by the district boards of many of these cities, principally on the ground that under the existing law cities of the first and second class are able to employ the best teachers before the annual meetings are Fifth-As the law now stands, the county

superintendent has no legal right to disor ganize a legally formed school district. believe that county superintendents should be empowered to disorganize school districts, provided there be no bonded indebtedness, subject to the same limitations as apply in the formation of new districts. Sixth-It is quite evident that the law relating to compulsory attendance at school is susceptible of improvement. I have yet to learn of any very general attempt to enforce

the law, so wholesome in its purpose. The reason for the non-observance of the law may be found in the law itself. So many ways of evading the law are in imated that it would be very difficult to compel the attendance at school of children whose parents or guardian do not, for any cause, choose to have them attend. * * * *
Seventh—i believe that the legislature

should, at the earl est day practicable, restore the 1 mill levy by the state, to be distributed as the annual school fund is now appor-tioned. And if the legislature would make the levy 2 mills or even 3 mills, their action would go quite a long way toward ing our present unequal and unjust distribution of the money raised for the support of our schools by the district plan of taxation. Eighth—The time has come in the history of our state for the establishment of truant schools for the already large and constantly

increasing number of pupils who are on the streets when they ought to be in school. ** Ninth-Thoughtful school men everywhere agree n the opinion that a wise grading of our country schools would secure more systematic and better work than is being done

at present. *
Ter th—The matter of school text books is being much discussed. As in the report from this office for 1889-'90, I again express the orinion that the best solution of the problem involved would be that school districts, townships or counties be authorized to select books for a term of years, and that these books be furnished free to all pupils desiring to use them. Such a law need not interfere with the present county uniformity

The Buffalo Strike.

The New York legislature on assembling

listened to the message of Governor Flower. Touching the Buffalo strike, the governor announces the expenditures by the state to have been \$192,647, and then adds: "Employes have the right to strike and peaceably persuade others to join them, and in their earnest and I wful efforts to benefit their condition they may always feel sure that public sympathy is with them and against selfish corporations. But every citizen and corporation, every employe and employer must observe and respect the authority of law and government. It should be the aim of law-making bodies to see that our laws confer equal privileges. It is not right that power should be given to corporations to ress either their employes or the people. Whatever can be wisely done by legislation to guarantee, equal rights to all should be done. But law will not accomplish every-

"Corporations will learn by costly experi-ment that even from the selfish point of view it pays to be considerate of the welfare of their employes. No mea or corporations can stop the march of civilization. Shorter hours of labor, better wages, and the oppor-tunity which these give for education and en owment, are natural human aspirations. They should be treated as such in a frien lly, Christian spirit, not repelled with arrogent manner or impatient consideration. Ho recogni ion by ecrporations of just demands from employes will solve many la' or differences and prevent many an opportunity for lawle-s strife and disorder."

The executive has something to say of the coal combination thus: "The consumers are at the mercy of the combine. It can rase the price of anthracite coul as high as it can find purchasers. The price has increased 75 cents a ton within a ye r. The The executive has something to say of the only apparent limit to the extortion is the refusal of the p ople to buy. In th t case they must use bitu ninous coal or wood or perish with the cold. Have the people of

his state any means of legislative relief against such monopoly as a natural necessity product? The question is worthy of your earnest attention

Vest and Morgan. Washington, D. C., January 4.—The following letter, written by Senator Vest, appeared in a Washington paper from St. Louis. The firm earnestness of its tone touching Indian Commissioner Morgan provoked some interest here and brought what follows as an interview with Commissioner Morgan. Here is the letter:

Washington, D. C., December 6, 1892. MY DEAR SIR-Yours ot December 5 with enclosure has been received. It is impossible to say anything in the way of removing Rust or abolishing the agency under the administration. The president is governed entirely by the recommendation of Com-missioner Morgan, and Morgan is a narrowminded bigot, who knows nothing about the Indian, and whose chief idea seems to be that all governmental powers should be used to prevent their being made Catholics. I think General Noble is disposed to do right but he is simply a cabinet officer, and con-trolled entirely by the president. I will see him, however, as to the matter at once. G. G. Vest.

When seen in regard to the above Commissioner Morgan said: "I went to say that I care nothing for Senator Vest. I prefer his condemnation to his approval. removing Rust, it is not in my hands at all. It is with Secretary Noble of the interior. have nothing to do with it. The reason am called a bigot is because I opposed federal appropriation to carry on sectarian schools among the Indians. When I took hold of my office I found among the Indians Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic schools, which, while controlled by these various churches entirely were wholly supported by the government churches run them; the country paid the bills. The extent of this is shown in the yearly appropriation to the Catholic schools the largest appropriation.

"The appropriation to the Catholic schools alone during the past eight years has been almost \$3,400,000. The last year it has been almost \$3,500,000. They teach less than 5,000 pupils. I opposed all this. I mention the Catholic church not because it is Catholic, but because it was as large in its appropria tion as all the rest, and for the further reason that all the other denominations have decided to accept no further government aid. When I opposed this federal patronage of religion, Senator Vest came forward as the champion of the Catholics. That is all I know of his hatred to me.

'My official life is now nearly over. March 1 I shall resign and go to New York. I shall be the corresponding secretary of the Na-tional Baptist Home Missionary society. The salary is the same as I receive now, and the labors quite as near to my heart as my present."

Governor Pattison's Message. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, in his message to the legislature, said relating to the Homestead labor troubles: "The experience at Homestead cost the stated \$430,-056." The governor says with reference to the labor troubles at Homestead and the way the sheriff dealt with them: "There was really no effort made on the part of the civil authorities to suppress the disorder. The entire community seemed to surrender to the disorderly element. I therefore suggest to the legislature that the costs incurred in suppressing local disturbances in which civil authorities call upon the military power of the commonwealth, should be placed upon the county calling for the troops. I'nis may be an incentive to the local author ities to determined action in the beginning of a disturb :nce. In this connection legisla tion should be had looking to prevention of introduction of armed bodies of men without the consent of the authorities of the county or state. The state of Pennsylvania

Gas Explosion in Washington. Washington, D. C., January 5.-An explosion, followed suddenly by the rattling sound of falling iron, occurred in front of the residence of ex-Secretary Blaine, on Lafayette square. The report could be heard in the hou e, but only faintly, and did not disturb Mr. Blaine, who was asleep at the time.

The explosion was caused by leaky gas mains, which filled the electric conduit with illuminating gas and coming in contact with an imperfectly insulated wire set the gas afire. The heavy iron mantrap was blown up a distance of fifteen feet and foll, breaking the inch thick castiron into a dozen pieces. The conduit for a distance of sev-eral squares was cruckéd. Other manholes along the conduit were also blown off.

Not Wanted at West Liberty. Springfield, O., January 5.-There is great excitement at West Liberty over the discovery that a white cap notice ordering all negroes to leave town had been posted in reminent places during the night. A mob attempted to lynch Grant Jackson, the mulatto who eloped with Bessie Hinkle, the pretty white waitress at the Grand Union tel here, but he escaped to the woods Jackson was tarred and feathered last week by the citizens of West Liberty, but he returned in spite of their warnings, with the above result.

Fifteen Hundred Devils. Madrid, January 5 .- Fifteen hundred anarchists held a reunion in Barcelona to celebrate the new year. There was much incenliary talk, and several of the speakers predicted a reign of bloodshed and terror in Spain during the year just opened. The leader, one Molas, declared that he meant to inaugurate 1893 with a paptism of blood Great shouts of approval and torrents of lenunciations of the grandees and middle

Damage on the Coast. Long Branch, January 5.—A severe storm raged along the New Jersey coast. A heavy fall of snow came early in the day, blowing to a gale at night. The sea was heavy ud did considerable damage along the beach at this place, about six feet of bluff having been torn away, and that at Chelsea totally washed away. The water main and gas pipes were washed out and considerably damage was done the company's plant.

Battle of Legal Glants. Toreka, January 4.-Yesterday was the day set for hearing the contest cases by the supreme court.

Judge Frank Doster, of Marion, conducted the case for the populists, assisted by Judge W. C. Webb and G. C. Clemens, of Topeka-The republicans were represented by Che I. Long, J. R. Burton, S. R. Peters and F. B. Dawes.

Ice on the Thames. LONDON, January 5 .- The weather in and about London has been very wintry for several days past and much ice has formed in the Thames. The river is blockaded above London bridge by picked ice. The upper reaches are frozen over and further obstruction in navigation is expected when the ice breaks up and floats down the river.

How it Stands in South Dakota. PIERRE, S. D., January 5.-A careful poll of the legislature on the resubmission question shows: In the house, 35 against, 41 for, 7 doutbtful; in the sen ite, 18 against, 21 for, 4 doubtful. The measure will on this showing undoubtedly carry.

Mixed Politics LINCOLN, NEB., January 5.-The senate failed to organize, there being a tie as between republicans and populists, with five democrats voting separately.

The house was organized by a fusion of populists and democrats. FOR FOUR MONTHS.

Textile Fabrics Sold Ahead One-Third of a Year.

The Full Production of the Mills Called For-Traders Anticipate a Big Season-Money Feels Uncertain Over Action of Congress.

Business for the new year opens well. In

NEW YORK, January 9 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

every part of the country, and apparently in almost every branch of business, traders are looking forward to a year of large transactions. But in financial circles the year opens with considerable feeling of uncertainty, owing to the revival of gold exports, which will be about \$2,000,000 for the current week, and the old doubts about the action of congress. The government crop report started a little stronger buying, but wheat soon reacted to 77% cents, a decline of nearly 1/2 cent for the week, the western receipts in three days being over 2,000,000 bushels. In spite of the large receipts, corn gained over 1 cent for the week, and oats also, while pork rose \$1, lard 30 cents and hogs .0 cents per 100 pounds. Coffee is unchanged, oil 1% cents stronger, but cotton shows no change, with sales of 590,00) bales Speculation in stocks is depressed by the onetary anxiety. Government and other large disbursements make the money mar-ket easier, but the bankers expect the exports of gold to continue. In iron a wesker tone is munifest, with reports of red c d prices for pig by some of the southern concerns. Deliveries of rails the past year were but 1,300,000 tons. The markets are irregular and weak, though in structural and sheet iron a large business is in prospect. The change in the relations of the Lehigh and Reading does not yet effect the prices of coal. Copper and tin are well supported, but lead is weak. The shipments of boots and shoes for 1892 were 3,709,564 cases against 3,414,343 the last year, and 3,583,343 in 18:0. The most prosperous year e er known in textile manufactures leaves the full production of most mills sold for four months ahead, and the new year opens with great strength in woulens and cottons. The above monetary uncertainties, the enormous demand for textile fabrics, appears to give an assured future for some months to the manufacture and trade in these pranches. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days num-For the corresponding week of the last year they were 435.

Humming of the Wires.

A FAKE .- A special from Bakersville, N. C., to Chattanooga, Tenn., says the story of the horrible killing of six people as reported in the papers is a fake of the first water. No ach an occurrence has taken place and the people of the locality are at a loss to under-

stand why the story was told.

STOCKHOLDER' RIGHTS.—Judge Hallett, of the United States district court, in Denver, Col., decides that any stockholder in a mining corporation has a right to enter the mine and make examinations of the property to his own satisfaction. The decision was made in connection with the suit of Captain Thatcher against the Mollie Gibson Mining company, of Aspen, Col. ON, TO THE STRIP.—There is a movement at Tab'equah to induce an immense hegira

Sr. Joseph Diocese. - A dispatch was received in Chicago from Rome, Italy, saying that Leo XIII has selected Bishop Burke, of Cheyenne, for the diocese of St. Joseph, Mo. LEAVENWORTH STRIKE.-Miners employed in the Home coal mine at Leavenworth re-

of Cherokees to lanus on the strip.

fused to work under a new superintendent have gone out on a strike. Hungay. - Over 10),000 workmen are without employment and on the verge of absolute destitution in Quebec.

of the boiler of a freight engine near Lancaster, Pa., the engineer and fireman were fatally injured. HISTORICAL SOCIETY. - The annual meeting of the State Historical society will be held in repesentative hall, Topeka, Tuesday evening, Janu ry 17. One-tnird of the members of

the board of directors are to be elected. There will be a meeting of the board of directors at 3 p. m. of the same day in the rooms of the society. MORE OPALS.-A new opal field has been discovered in the state of Washington that is expected to rival in quality that of Moscow, in Idaho. The field is in Garfield county.

A CHAIN DIET.-An autopsy was held on the mammoth elephant "Zip" that di d a 'ew nigths ago at Baraboo, Wis. In "Zip's" stomach was found a chain four feet long, and weighing ninety pounds, which he had swallowed, causing him the loss of his appetite and his ultimate death. "Zip" weighed and his ultimate death. "Zip" weighed eight tons and stood nearly twelve feet high CIVIL SERVICE.-It is learned that the president will assue an order extending the civil service law and rules to the letter car-

riers at all free dilivery post-offices. Poisoned by Filth.-It is now asserted by expert physicians that the many recent deaths among Arkansas convicts are caused by filth.

As INDIVIDUALS.-The Rock Island railroad officials are conferring with delegates from their telegraph operators representing them as individual employes, with no secret society connection.

MINING FRAUD,-William Whalen is custody at St. Louis charged with fraud in disposing of worthless mining stock, alleged to represent mines in Colorado. It is g nerally understood that Whalen has raked in half a million dollars.

The Gauntlet Cast.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 10.—General Agent Oran Perry, of the Pennsylvania railway, this city, called twenty-three union freight handlers into his office and told them to take their choice between loyalty to the company and to their union. Ten stepped to one side, choosing the company, but the rest remained with the union and these were at once paid off and discharged.
"I don't want to be misunderstood in this

matter," said Perry. "This company will not furnish bread and butter to men who are likely to prove unfaithful to it. You connot be loyal to the company and to your union, and if you prefer the union that pays you well and good. It is not necessary to mince matters at all. I am satisfied that my superior officers will find no fault with it." Secretary Kelly, of the local lodge of Brotherhood of Trainmen stated that Superintendent Darlington was making a grave mistake in opposing the unions. The union men say the Pennsylvania company is taking the first step and the other companies will f ll into line; that it is the purpose of the companies to rid themselves of union influences before the time for the world's fair.

Their Ronds Were Accepted. All of the Kansas state officers elect with the exception of State Treasurer Biddle, who was sick in his room at the Dutton, were present at the meeting of the state executive council at the office of the secretary of state.

The bonds of Secretary Usborne, Attorney General Lit le, Superintendent Gaines and Auditor Pra her were presented and were accepted. The e officers all give bonds for \$10,001, but there securities qualified for double that amount. Treasurer Biddle' bond was not presented and the executive council adjourned.

The bondsmen of the state treasurerhave all been signed, and the bond is now good for \$1,000,00,00 will be when approved by the executive council. There are 149 signatures to the bond, but more will be obtained. Those who are on the bond are nearly all populist farmers, though many prominent men in the party will act as surety. Several Shawnee county farmers are on the bond. J. Ralph Burton, of Abilene, is surety for a large amount.

A Kansas Wizard. LINCOLN, NEB., January 10 .- The novel case, the first of its kind ever tried, came up in the district here. Dr. W. B. Sinsher, of Goodland, Kan., last July contracted with a syndicate of Lincoln capitalists to bring syndicate of Lincoln capitalists to bring rain within three days for \$1,000. The rain came on time, but the syndicate refused payment and demanded proof that it was Sinsher's rain. The wizard was ordered to insher's rain. The wizard was ordered bring his apparatus into court and he co plied. It consisted of two immense mills jars, a galvanic battery, copper wire, molter zinc, a pair of gigantic funnels, the whole thing connected with small tubes, one o thing connected with small tubes, one of which was supposed to discharge the chemi-cal solution into the outer air. After a long argument the court decided that Sinsher ed not disclose his formula or demo strate how he brought down moisture. wore solemnly that he produced the rain and got judgment for \$1,000.

The Last Contest Cass. The last of the four contest cases taken before the supreme court is decided. The court, through Judge Johnston, refuses a mandamus in the tie contest case in Coffey county. The county board corrected an error in the footings of the returns from ivon township resulting in a tre vote in the district, which was decided by lot as the

law requires by the state canvassing board. law requires by the state canvassing board.

Contest proceedings were brought to compel the courty board to reconvene and make return according to the face of the footings returned from the township, which would give the populist candidate one majority. The supreme court brought the returns before it, and upon examination decided that the action of the county board was correct.
The decision closes with the evident conclusion that if a wrong has been done action of the county canvassing board it can only be corrected by the house of represent-

Defying the Emperor. Berlin, January 10 .- The opposition papers are trying to raise a popular storm over the Emperor's recent use of the phrase, "I will crush those who oppose me." The fressinnige press assumes the words meant that the emperor intends to overrule the vote of the reichstag, should it be hostile to the

army bill. Through the Hamburger-Nachrichten Bismarck assails the emperor and chancellor as intending violations of the cons i ution. He warns the members of the reichstag to defy the personal will of the emperor, and calls upon them to vindicate the rights of parliament and cautions the government against unconstitutional practices, which endanger the unity of the empire. The official organs deny the emperor used the language attributed to him by the opposition.

The St. Louis Blockade. Sr. Louis, Mo., January 10.-The grain blockade in this city has attained formidable dimensions. For a long time the elevators have been crowded to their utmest capacity and were unable to handle the receipts. This led to a freight car famine, as the cars are kept on the tracks for long periods of time, owing to the impossibility of unloading them. The cause of the glut is largely due to the low condition of the river for a number of weeks past. Efforts to relieve the pressure have proved unavailing. As a re-sult, the Burlington route issued an order to agents directing them to refuse grain for St. Louis or East St. Louis or points beyond if billed to St. Louis or East St. Louis firms.

The Silk Wom n

TOPEKA, January 10.-The supreme court gave its long looked for decision in the Miss almer case and reverses the decision of the lower court convicting Miss Marguerite Palmer of defrauding F. L. McCleiland. The case was remanded to the lower court for further proceedings. She has already been in jail almost as long as the entire sen tence pronounced upon her, which was one year in the peniten lary and it is now possi-LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES. -By the explosion ble that the county attorney may dismiss the ca e. The decis on is in such a forus Miss Polmer would be unable to get judg-ment for damages against the county for false imprisonment.

Proceedings Begun. TOPEKA, January 10. - Hon D. W. Wilder was in Topeka and has instituted proceedings for the arrest of his former assistant in the insur-nce department as an embession. Superintendent of Insurance McBride "Attorney General Ives asked me to formation against Mr. Willer, but I file information against Mr. Willer, refuse I to do so, and never will, as I do not believe Mr. Wilder guilty, and his assistant, Billingslea, should be and will be prose-

All Free Delivery Offices. Washington. D. C., January 10 .- The president has extended, by amendment to postal rule No. 1, the classification of the postal service so as to include all free delirery offices. Fifty-three of these offices are at present classified. Before this extension the civil service rule applied only to those postoffices which h d as many as fifty employes. Now the service extends to all post-

"Suffer Little hildren," Rome, January 10.-It was children's day at the vatican.

offices where carriers are employed.

Over 900 little ones, between the ages of and 10 years, were received by the pontiff in the throne room. Each little one was dressed in pure white and each received the individual blessing of his holiness, together with a keepsake. The pope also received a New Year's offering from the little ones and was considerably affected.

The Cincinn ti Ico Gorge. CINCINNATI, O., January 10.-There is an ice gorge in the Ohio river, extending from Coney Island to Anderson ferry, a distance of sixteen m les. B-low this is open water for two miles and then another gorge extending below Lawrenceburg. A disistrous wreck may destroy \$500,000 worth of property. The stage of the water is forty feet and it is still rising.

Bound to Stop It.

Washington, D. C., January 10 .- The house committee on banking and currency held an important meeting rel ting to the Sherman silver purch so act. Representa-tive Cate, of Arkansas and Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, addressed the committee There is undoubtedly among the committee a determination to press the repeal Sherman act, and stop the coinage of silver

Banking and Currency. Washington, D. C., January 10 .- The house committee on banking and currency discussed Mr. Andrews' ill to increase the circul tion of the nation I banks and to repeal the silver purchase section of the Sharm n act. Several amendmen a which were offered were rejected and the committee ad-

All Fixed Up.

CHICAGO, January 9.- The company's omployes, representing the agents and operators of the entire system of the Rock Island route, and who have been in conference with managers for the p et tao days, have adopted tory to all concerned. Concessions made on both sid s.

Women in Convention. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10 .- The National American Woman's Suffrage association commences the twenty-fifth an convention here January 15 and many pr inent suffr gists of the country will be pent, including Mrs. Broletick and A Davis, wife of Representative Davis, Kansas.